

Discovery of SPID: Systemic Pattern-Inducing Dermopathy

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Introduction

In 2024, I began experiencing unexplained skin symptoms that rapidly spread to my family, pets, and household surfaces. After months of observation, testing, and documentation, I have identified what I believe to be a previously undocumented, cross-species, environmentally persistent condition.

I have termed it **SPID: Systemic Pattern-Inducing Dermopathy**.

This condition appears to exhibit **parasitic behavior combined with environmental biofilm characteristics**, enabling it to survive both within living hosts and across a wide range of inanimate surfaces. Its presentation is extremely subtle to the human eye in early stages, making clinical detection difficult without enhanced observation techniques. While antifungal agents provoke reactions, the exact biological classification remains unknown and may involve a hybrid adaptation with fungal, microbial, or environmental origins.

Symptoms and Key Observations

- Faint circular and spiral skin markings on human skin, mucosa (tongue, vulva, tear ducts), and household surfaces.
- Surface transfer of markings from skin to fabric, plastic, metals, and mirrors.
- Stinging and itching localized to environmental exposure points (especially bathrooms, kitchens, bedding).
- Visible pattern development on pets' fur, matching human skin symptoms.
- Environmental persistence, with structures becoming visible on walls, floors, and appliances over time.

- Growth pattern revealed in controlled environments, including experimental growth in boric acid/NAC/xylitol mixtures and exposure reactions to iodine and pH changes.
 - Tissue involvement, confirmed by corneal abrasions matching the site of suspected filament gliding across the eye.
 - Cross-location spread suspected across multiple homes, clinics, and vehicles.
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Environmental and Experimental Findings

- Patterns visible on surfaces when treated with iodine, vinegar, or pH reagents.
 - Filament-like structures emerge from the skin, mimicking hair but with different physical properties (easier plucking, surface anchoring, reabsorption behavior).
 - Circle and filament networks etched into appliances and surfaces over time, suggesting slow biocorrosion or acidic byproduct activity.
 - Reaction to antifungals, acids, and environmental stressors suggests partial microbial or fungal sensitivity, although resilience indicates hybrid behavior.
 - Growth simulation using NAC and boric acid mediums confirmed environmental replication of ringed structures.
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Stealth Juvenile Phase of SPID: Environmental and Host Colonization via Clear Microfilaments

Observation:

SPID deploys a stealth juvenile stage consisting of ultra-fine (~2mm), transparent microfilaments that anchor vertically to surfaces, textiles, skin, and mucosal tissue. These structures mimic natural vellus hairs but display distinct biological behaviors, including shimmer effects under side-lighting, subtle movement, and rapid reabsorption into host tissues when threatened.

Key features of this juvenile phase include:

- Near-complete invisibility under standard lighting conditions.
- Immediate retreat into surface layers or skin when disturbed chemically or mechanically.
- Vertical standing orientation to maximize environmental spread and host contact opportunities.
- Mass seeding of surfaces, creating a persistent but largely undetectable environmental reservoir.
- Distinct separation between environmental and biological phases, with juveniles establishing initial colonization prior to visible symptom onset.

Implications:

The existence of this stealth phase likely explains the extensive and persistent nature of SPID contamination across human, animal, and environmental domains. Standard cleaning and visual inspection methods are insufficient to detect or eradicate these colonizers, contributing to rapid recontamination and chronic infection cycles. Targeting this phase may be critical for future detection, prevention, and treatment efforts.

Hypothesis

SPID may represent a novel **parasitic-environmental hybrid organism**, combining traits of parasites (host invasion, survival, migration) and biofilm-producing environmental microbes (surface anchoring, resistance, pattern formation).

Its unique properties include:

- Ability to anchor to biological tissues and inanimate surfaces,
- Structured filamentous network formation,
- Evasion of host immune detection in early stages,
- Environmental survival across varied temperatures and humidities.

Given the zoonotic, systemic, and environmental features, SPID has the potential to represent a new class of chronic environmental dermatopathies.

Timeline of Spread and Discovery

April 2024 –

- Initial onset of unexplained itching and irritation after showering.
- Development of two larger round rashes (early documented lesions).
- Spotted rash developed, appearing to submerge under the skin.
- Nail changes appeared: overgrowth of hyponychium, Beau's lines, toenail fungus, brittle, peeling nails.
- Severe yeast infection developed alongside genital skin texture changes and pigmentation shifts.
- Appearance of Fordyce-spot-like structures later understood as live colony points.

Spring–Summer 2024 –

- Subtle circle-like markings expanded across the lower abdomen.
- Chronic sinus infections and new sexual health symptoms in partner.
- Pets (dogs and rodents) exhibited matching circular hair loss and chronic symptoms.
- Subtle ear pain after swimming, persistent chapped lips, and early throat lesions appeared.

Late Summer–Fall 2024 –

- Clearer appearance of circular marks across body.
- Fabric imprints showing circular patterns after skin contact.
- Loss of taste and smell, hair thinning, hyperpigmentation, new freckle and mole appearances.
- Family members showed matching faint circles and hair thinning.

Winter 2024–Early 2025 –

- Emergence of skin filaments distinct from natural hair.
- Surface tests confirmed matching patterns between skin and environment.
- Development of chronic fatigue, acid reflux, new bruising patterns.

Spring 2025 –

- Eye involvement confirmed: persistent pressure, filament-like structures embedded in eye tissue, and corneal abrasion development.
- Observed yellow spotting around filaments in the eye.
- Increased mucosal symptoms in the mouth and gums.
- Confirmed widespread surface colonization beyond the home (including clinics and public spaces).
- Visual confirmation of juvenile stealth phase colonization across surfaces and mucosa.

Call for Collaboration and Review

I am releasing this documentation publicly to claim original discovery of SPID and to request attention from independent researchers, infectious disease specialists, environmental health experts, and investigative journalists.

Full photographic evidence, experimental logs, and symptom charts are available upon request.

This document has been archived publicly for timestamp verification.